

The Times-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT THE
TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.
BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 816 EAST MAIN STREET.

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 217 Colorado Building, Fourteenth and G Streets, Northwest.
Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, No. 1102 Hull Street.

Petersburg Headquarters: J. Beverley Harrison's, No. 109 North Bywater Street.
The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 30 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL	One Year	Six Months	Three Months	One Month
Daily, with Sun.	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.25	35c
Weekly (Sun.)	1.00	1.00	1.00	25c
Weekly (Wed.)	1.00	.50	.25	

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FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1904.

The Times-Dispatch takes the full Associated Press Service, the London Times War Service and the Hearst News General News Service and has its own correspondents throughout Virginia and North Carolina and in the leading cities of the country.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch go with you.

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The Convention's Work.

There were many sharp contests in the Democratic convention which met here yesterday, but so far as the paramount question was concerned, the question of getting together to fight for the nominee of the St. Louis convention and against Roosevelt and Rooseveltism, there was perfect harmony—not the harmony of indifference, but the harmony of enthusiasm and confidence.

"Get together, stay together, and shoot a solid shot," said Senator Danclon.

That was the theme of all the speeches, and every allusion to it brought forth the good old Democratic yell. Virginia Democrats believe that there is a chance to win in this year's contest, and they do not propose to split upon issues that have been fought to a finish and laid aside. If Democrats in all other States are as thoroughly united on national issues as those of Virginia, our nominee for the presidency will be elected by a majority even greater than that which Cleveland received in 1892.

The convention is overwhelmingly for Parker, and there is no doubt that Virginia's vote will be cast for him as long as there is a chance of nominating him.

We are disappointed that the convention adjourned last night without acting on the primary plan. We had hoped that the plan would be reported early in the session, that it might be duly considered and discussed and disposed of while all the delegates were present. But the committee was not ready to report at midnight, and the whole question went over.

Fear is entertained by some that when the convention meets this morning an effort will be made to refer the whole matter to the State Committee, with instructions to make and promulgate a primary election plan, but from all that we can learn, there is no ground for such fear. This is the convention's duty, and a duty which it dare not shrink. To trifle with this all-important subject is to trifle with the very existence of the party.

Gentlemen of the convention, give us a model primary plan before you adjourn, a plan that will insure a full and free and fair expression of the voters. Do this for the sake of pure and honest politics and in the interest of the Democratic party.

The South and Japan.

Some people, who cannot see beyond the confines of their own circumscribed movement, are uneasy because it has been time and again asserted that the sympathies of the South are with the Japanese in their fight with Russia. They fear that such expressions, to use the language of one of them, "may be made the basis for reproaching the South with inconsistency in opposing the appointment to office of mulattoes."

Such a view is absurd. There is no question of race supremacy involved in this fight. The Japanese are fighting, as the southern people fought in 1861-64, for the integrity of their country. They are resisting the encroachments of Russia, under the conviction that such resistance is necessary to prevent Russia from commanding the situation in the East and finally reducing Japan to a Russian dependency.

The people of the South love liberty and hate oppression, and whenever there is a struggle between attempted oppression and gallant resistance the natural sympathies of the South are necessarily with those who resist. The Japanese have shown themselves to be capable of self-government and have fairly won their right to be recognized as an honorable member of the sisterhood of nations, and the South wants to see them hold the position which they have fairly won. If their skins were black instead of yellow and the situation were quite as it is, the sympathies of the South would still be with Japan. But this does not imply, of course, that the South

would sympathize with any effort of the yellow race or the black race to dominate the white race.

If the negroes of the South should go back to Africa and set up a republic of their own and show themselves to be an honorable, progressive people capable of self-government, and if England or France or Russia or any nation should attempt to subdue them and take away their rights and liberties, the sympathies of the South would be with the negro republic. Such sympathies proceed from our inborn love of liberty and fair play.

Careless Book-Keeping.

The evidence accumulates that Virginia is in sore need of a thorough inspection system. For some time past experts have been inspecting the books of the former treasurer of Henrico county, and the investigation shows that, while the treasurer intended to do right and while there was no misappropriation of funds, his accounts were in great confusion. All sorts of clerical errors were discovered in the treasury accounts and the school records were in a muddle. Indeed, it is said that there were practically no written records and personal statements had to be accepted. "In three entire districts," says Mr. Boudar, the examiner, "I could secure not a single warrant, book, record, scrap of paper or anything else. There was no system."

But that is not all. Mr. Boudar further says that not only in Henrico, but throughout the State, this same confusion in accounts exists.

"In every place I have been," he declares, "the same is the case—in Bristol, Danville and other places in Virginia, in North Carolina and in South Carolina. There is no system whatsoever in keeping the books of the counties. I shall have to go to Bristol shortly for the third time. The same thing confronts me nearly every time I go. It is a little better there, however, since I told them a few things when I last examined the books."

For many years we have been urging the Legislature to adopt the inspection system, to have a traveling auditor whose business it should be to go through the State and inspect the books of officials and report. If this course had been adopted fifty years ago, the State of Virginia would have saved a thousand times more money than the cost would have amounted to, and many officials would have been saved from wrong doing. There is a moral question as well as a business question involved in the inspection system. It is the moral duty of the State to exercise proper watchfulness over her employees, to require them to make regular reports and to keep them spurred up to their duty by a knowledge of the fact that the inspector will come along at a time when they think not and make an investigation. That is the rule of all business corporations, and the fiscal affairs of government should be conducted on strictly business principles.

The Educated Negro.

In commenting on some remarks of ours with regard to the education of Booker Washington's son, the Charlotte Observer says that there are but one of two ways open to the young, educated and capable negroes, such as Booker Washington's son, is described to be: if they are to live in the South, they must make a society of their own; the other thing is for them to locate in New England, where there is supposed to be no color line, and to enter upon and enjoy the social life of the community with all that implies.

The best negroes of the South can make a society of their own, and as their numbers increase, there will be a wider field of operation for those who educate themselves in mind and morals. There may be grades of society among negroes as there are grades of society among whites, but the point which we have made in discussing the case of Booker Washington's son is that he is being educated for association with whites. He is completely cut off from his own race. He is treated by his fellows in the Northern school as a social equal, and if he grows up in that school and continues to have the intimate association and friendship of the whites, it goes without saying that he will never be satisfied to cut loose from those associations and take his place among negroes. There is absolutely no place in the South, and, until sentiment shall have been revolutionized, never will be any place for a negro thus reared and trained.

Booker Washington says that the section for the negro is the South, but he is not bringing up his son according to that view. He is training him for that section, wherever it may be, in which the whites will recognize him as a social equal.

Master and Man.

An exchange gives the following reasons why a certain employer could not keep his employees:

He adopted slave-driving methods. He took no interest in their welfare. He was arbitrary, capricious and unjust. He always appealed to the worst in them, instead of the best.

He considered that their entire salaries were in their pay-envelopes. His policy was to get the most out of them for the least wages.

He regarded them merely as a part of the machinery of his business. He resented the idea that his employees should share in his prosperity.

He used them as safety-valves to vent the spleen of his despotic moods. He humiliated his employees by rebuking them in the presence of others. He never trusted them, but always held suspicious thoughts toward them.

He killed their enthusiasm by finding fault and never praising or appreciating them.

He tried to make them feel that neither he nor his business owed anything to them. He regarded suggestions from them for improvement in his business as impertinences.

He stifled ambition by treating the painstaking and the conscientious, the careless and the shifty alike. He never asked himself, "What is the matter with me?" but, "What is the matter with my help?"

He constantly made them work overtime without remuneration, but if they were a minute late they were fined.

It is hard to believe that any employer

with an ounce of brains could be as inconsiderate and as tyrannical as this. But on various accounts in the indictment many employers are more or less guilty. Inconsiderate employers have no right to complain if they fail to get the hearty co-operation of their employees. The best service which any man renders is the free will service—that which he renders in a spirit of affectionate loyalty. It is the duty of every man who sells his labor to give value received—to give the best that is in him. This is a duty he owes himself as well as his employer. But human nature is weak, and it is hard for a man to give an enthusiastic service to a harsh and unappreciative master. If an employer expects to get a liberal service, he must be liberal to those who work for him. He must give and take. He must set the example. He must follow the Golden Rule.

Oratory.

Every now and then somebody rises up and says that this day of oratory is past and gone; that there is no longer a taste for it, and therefore no longer a demand for it among the American people. But such is not the case. True oratory is as much appreciated as it ever was, but it must be oratory, pure and poetic. The day is, indeed, past when a speaker can string together a few high-sounding phrases and pass them off on a crowd as oratory. The speaker who attempts that sort of thing in a public gathering now-a-days will usually subject himself to ridicule.

Two oratory is more than fancy phrases. It must proceed from a warm heart and it must be sincere. Socrates used to say that all men were sufficiently eloquent in what they understood. But oratory implies more than a mere intellectual understanding of the subject in hand. It implies sentiment, and in order to stir the hearts of his hearers the orator must feel in his heart what he says. There are many such orators in Virginia, and the people hear them gladly.

It would be hard for a Virginia politician to get off a speech before a convention if the Atlantic ocean should dry up. What on earth would he do for those "everlasting sea waves that beat their eternal refrain upon the white sand dunes of Accomac?" He would never get to the "cloud-capped mountains" in kingdom come.

Isn't it funny that men in convention assembled will yell and wave their hats and do all manner of stunts to induce some favorite to make a speech, and then sit around and talk while the oratory is flowing, and pay no attention to what he says? But men in political convention assembled are always full of freaks.

Of course, it is all new to the rising generations that have not yet been, but to an old stager, convention oratory is mighty stale, being the one thing that knows no change as the ages come and go.

So far as we can see, the "thrallism" that the temporary chairman so eloquently put us under is "way over yonder in some other country. Certainly it isn't visible to the naked eye in this country.

Before going to press, we learn officially that Colonel Dudley merely intended to say that the convention recess should linger longer, so as to enable the committees to longer linger.

If the Virginia delegation to the St. Louis convention does not have a few remarks to make that convention will be bereft of a whole lot of pent up and long saved eloquence.

The primary plan will have reached its sweetest and grandest day of usefulness when it drives the convention into oblivion never to return again.

Many of the old battle-scarred politicians were in the convention, and none were more cordially greeted than the venerable John Goode.

A gavel is a good thing if it is big enough. The carpenter's mallet used by the chairman of the convention is a pretty good thing.

The Norfolk and Second District folks furnished most of the pepper and ginger, and luckily they kept it all in the committee room.

Candidates for various and sundry things were striving to make hay while the sun shone on the Armory Hall yesterday.

President Roosevelt would doubtless have felt very much hurt if he had heard the speech of the temporary chairman.

The armory hall held them by a tight squeeze, but it was mighty tight, and the country delegates needed air very much.

Colonel Jim Neal, of Danville, appeared in the convention with a red, red nose attached to the lapel of his coat.

Oh, for an orator who would "orate" on something new on convention occasions.

The "hot time in the old town" seems to have been confined to the committee rooms.

Before Richmond gets another convention, Richmond must build another hall.

And the candidates for Governor, they were also there.

Disadvantage of Marrying a Humorist.

There is "old maid" insurance in Denmark. Women who think they may be alone old maids pay so much a year, and at 80 receive pensions for life. If they marry before 40 what they have paid in premiums goes to swell the amount available for the benefit of their less fortunate sisters.



The purity, grace, and style of Dorflinger Glassware

commend it to careful purchasers as peculiarly appropriate for wedding presentation.

Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Charlotte County Gazette says: The Virginia Press, the Republican organ, is indulging in William J. Bryan has denounced Virginia as one of those States in which he found the rankest corruption with the least chance of reform. How quick the column got "truly good" when he found that Virginia was not in the Bryan column.

The Portsmouth Star, discussing the usefulness of newspapers, brings out this fact of history: Several years ago Virginia was laboring under the incubus of the negro vote because the politicians would not consent to change the Constitution and emancipate the negro. The newspapers raised a general demand among the people, and now Virginia has a new Constitution, and as soon as she gets rid of the old gang of negro cheaters she will have a pure electorate. The papers did that.

The Norfolk Ledger says: The proverb about wise men changing their minds is very applicable to the course pursued by Mr. Barker. He was once a member of the Sixth District of Virginia. That he would ably represent the people of that section in the House of Representatives is beyond question, but they are too well pleased with the stewardship of the Hon. Barker to make any change in their representation at this time.

With a Comment or Two.

"A dark horse stands a mighty good chance on the Democratic gubernatorial track over in North Carolina,"—Times-Dispatch.

It is difficult to see the necessity of a dark horse, with four representative candidates in the field. Nobody could win with less than a 50-50 chance like the one to meet in Greensboro on the 23d. The tension is getting very close between some of the candidates, and it's already freely predicted that if the nomination is not made quite early in the convention the leaders in the contest will both get left. This, however, depends upon circumstances which will develop when the clans gather.—Raleigh Times.

"Peace again reigns in the old North State, and will continue to reign if the habit of behaving themselves with the dignity that is usually supposed to belong to their respective professions,"—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A little sharp, but fully justified by the facts.—Charlotte Observer.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch seems to think that Mr. Bryan's being head of the Nebraska delegation "will kinder commit him to the President and confer with him about such matters as pertain to the change in the Attorney-General's office."

"Can you make a suggestion as to where the President will find a man for your place who is so well qualified to carry out his anti-trust policies?"

There are any number of men perfectly qualified to do even more than I have done. The President's anti-trust policies are his own. I have been no more than the exponent of his ideas, and in choosing my successor the President will have no difficulty in securing a man quite as well equipped to carry his policy to execution as I have been. If I have been of any service to President Roosevelt as a member of his Cabinet, I will be of just as much, if not more, service to him in the Senate, for my relations with him will be quite as intimate as they have ever been, and any advice I can give him as a lawyer or by reason of my association with what has already been done, will be very cheerfully at his command."

And thus South Carolina is reaping the reward of its "piggishness."

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Raleigh Post says: The gubernatorial contest in this State has begun to attract attention in other States. The Richmond Times-Dispatch thinks the race is getting in good condition for a dark horse. Not unless the foolish friends of those already warming up keep it as that, and the only chance for a dark horse is to get in the race would fill the bill well, make a good run, and a fine Governor after the race is over.

The Wilmington Messenger says:

How shocked those people would be who are demanding that Judge Parker be removed from the bench. They come out in an interview and express himself on the political issues of the day.

The Raleigh Times-Observer:

The two-thirds rule, undemocratic and useless as it is, will hardly be in the way at St. Louis. If Parker and Hearst are the only candidates to be voted on, Parker will harvest his two-thirds in short order. If the body should go Clevelandward, which it will on the slightest provocation, the two-thirds rule will be a silly, unreasonable proposition to a third-term President forever.

Why should a semi-superstitious accidental tradition? There is really no better reason why a man should not be President three times than there is that he should not be magistrate that often.

Personal and General.

When Daniel J. Sully, by late king of the cotton pit, was in the heyday of his success he purchased a piece in St. Louis, and when he was in New York, not long after his sensational failure did he need to the new reach his office. Now he is a resident of New York, and his instrument, which they mean to hold until trustees in bankruptcy have been appointed.

Congressman "Nick" Longworth, of Cincinnati, is showing such undisguised devotion to Miss Alice Roosevelt that close friends of the two are beginning to smile knowingly when the two are together. Mr. Longworth is one of the handsomest men in Washington, and his fortune is near the million mark. The Longworth family is to Cincinnati what the Lyngstons and Van Rensselaers are to New York.

Dr. William Gordon Stables, who besides being a popular boy's novelist, is among other things, a protective secretary to the Sea Birds Protective Society, is 64. He was born in Banffshire and educated at Aberdeen University. Nine years in the navy and two in the merchant service, with voyages to the Arctic regions and the tropics, prepared him for his life work. He still lives in the city.

During the summer he has written "The People's A B C Guide to Health."

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IS SENATOR KNOX NOW

(Continued from First Page.)

no objection to the Attorney-General, CAUSED AGITATION.

This caused considerable agitation in the Pittsburgh delegation, which had already named four men for the vacancy. At first it was expected that Mr. Knox would be opposed, but after a series of conferences, the Pittsburgh delegation accepted Mr. Knox, and the public announcement of their action soon followed. Whether the selection of Attorney-General Knox as Quay's successor will cause complications to arise within the party in this State is difficult to say. It is known that the agreement on Knox is not satisfactory to all interests within the organization.

Attorney-General Knox was in the city for a short time to-day and then went to the farm of A. J. Cassanese, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where the Farmers' Club, a dining organization of men, gave a dinner to-night. Among those present were Senator Penrose, Mr. Frick, Governor Pennypacker, former United States Senator Don Cameron and Richard R. Quay, son of the late senator.

CONFERRING WITH PRESIDENT BY PHONE.

Attorney-General Knox, when seen to-day prior to the formal announcement of his selection, said to The Times-Dispatch representative: "I was asked yesterday afternoon whether I would accept the appointment to Governor Pennypacker wished to appoint me to the United States Senate in succession to Senator Quay. I asked to be allowed to consider the matter until this morning. This morning I called upon President Roosevelt over the long distance telephone and laid the situation before him, asking his advice."

"The President, after listening to me, said that as Pennsylvania is such an overwhelmingly Republican State, and as this appointment would open to me a long term of public service, at the same time that it would tend to promote harmony among the factions of the party, in the State, he thought it was my duty to accept the appointment."

"But don't you believe your leaving the Cabinet at this time will seriously interfere with President Roosevelt's plans for crushing the trusts?"

"I do not," was the reply. "President Roosevelt's anti-trust policies are his own, and my leaving his Cabinet can have no conceivable effect upon them. I am sure that you, out of the Cabinet, can President Roosevelt be considered as strongly armed to prosecute the trusts as he has been with you there?"

"Whether I am in the Cabinet or out of it," President Roosevelt will follow the same policy, he already laid down," Mr. Knox rejoined.

The reporter said: "The President must, however, experience considerable difficulty in finding a man so well equipped to battle with the trusts as you have been, by reason of your long familiarity with them."

"That is a very complimentary exaggeration," Mr. Knox answered smilingly. "Have you thought about what policies you will favor after you have taken your seat in the Senate?"

"I have not given the subject a thought," was the answer. "This thing came to me like a flash out of the clear sky, and I have had no time to think about anything."

WHO WILL SUCCEED KNOX?

"Have you any idea as to who your successor will be?"

"I haven't the remotest idea," replied Mr. Knox. "The telephone service was so poor while I was talking with the President this morning that I had no chance to discuss the matter with him at all, and after he had advised me about the senatorship we just stopped talking. I shall, however, go to Washington in the morning to lay my resignation before the President and confer with him about such matters as pertain to the change in the Attorney-General's office."

"Can you make a suggestion as to where the President will find a man for your place who is so well qualified to carry out his anti-trust policies?"

There are any number of men perfectly qualified to do even more than I have done. The President's anti-trust policies are his own. I have been no more than the exponent of his ideas, and in choosing my successor the President will have no difficulty in securing a man quite as well equipped to carry his policy to execution as I have been. If I have been of any service to President Roosevelt as a member of his Cabinet, I will be of just as much, if not more, service to him in the Senate, for my relations with him will be quite as intimate as they have ever been, and any advice I can give him as a lawyer or by reason of my association with what has already been done, will be very cheerfully at his command."

HAD A BANQUET.

Railway Telegraphers Celebrate 18th Anniversary of Order.

The eighteenth anniversary of the Order of Railway Telegraphers was celebrated last night with a sumptuous banquet at Mr. Murray's, the new restaurant, Richmond Lodge, Chesapeake and Ohio System, No. 40. The occasion was a delightful one and was excellently attended.

The banquet last night was one of many held throughout the country in honor of the anniversary. It was most admirably managed and the occasion was thoroughly enjoyed by everybody there. About seventy-five members were present and a number of ladies. Addresses were delivered by Mr. E. L. Stratton, of Fishersville, general chairman of the order; Mr. R. A. Stanton, of Staunton; Mr. Williams, of Richmond, and others. The pleasure and success of the evening is largely due to the excellent idea of arrangements, composed of Messrs. D. McGhee, L. G. Bentley, and R. W. Duncan.

MEN ARE POWERLESS

To Fight Against Disease Unless They Strike at the Underlying Cause. To treat Dandruff, and Falling Hair, with irritants or oils on which a parasite germ will prosper, is like scooping water from the ocean to prevent the tide from rising.

You cannot accomplish a satisfactory cure without having a right understanding of the fundamental causes of the trouble.

You must kill the Dandruff Germ. Newbro's Herpicide does this because it is specially made to do that very thing. When the germ is removed, the hair has no choice but to resume healthy growth and beauty.

Destroy the cause, you remove the effect.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Owens and Minor Drug Co., special agents.

CASORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.

Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.

Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Is Offered to the Public Upon its Record of Results Accomplished. Nothing Save an Actual Test Can be More Satisfactory to the Patient than the Testimony of Eminent Medical Men who have Repeatedly Tested its Merits in Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, Renal Calculi, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gout, Rheumatism and Uric Acid Troubles.

Dr. Roberts Bartholow, former Professor Materia Medica and General Therapeutics in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and author of "Bartholow's Materia Medica and Therapeutics" and other well-known medical works, says: "It is used with great advantage in Gout, Rheumatism and Renal Affections."

Dr. G. A. Foote, of Warrenton, N. C., ex-President Medical Society of North Carolina, formerly Member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and also of the State Board of Health. After reporting remarkable relief obtained from the use of this water in a case of CHRONIC BRIGHT'S DISEASE in his own person, Dr. Foote says: "From this experience in my own case, and observation of its action in similar cases in patients for whom I have prescribed the water, I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is the most powerful of known remedies in this distressing malady so difficult of treatment."

Geo. Halsted Boyland, A.M., M.D., of Paris, Doctor of Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, says: "There is NO REMEDY SO ABSOLUTELY SPECIFIC IN ALL FORMS OF ALBUMINURIA AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE, whether acute or chronic, as BUFFALO LITHIA WATER. Spring No. 2, accompanied by a milk diet. In all cases of Pregnancy where Albumin is found in the urine as late as the last week before confinement, if this water and a milk diet is prescribed, the Albumin disappears rapidly from the urine and the patient has a positive guarantee against Puerperal Convulsions. Used as a substitute for ordinary water during the period of Gestation it will be found invaluable as a preventive of Puerperal Convulsions and other disturbances incident to this condition."

Voluminous medical testimony of the highest order showing the value of this water in the other diseases mentioned mailed to any address.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by dealers generally.

Hotel opens June 15th.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., AGENTS, RICHMOND, VA.

JUNE 10TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

312. Constantine, the Great, called the first Council of Nice to determine on the Arian heresy. The followers of Arius, a numerous sect of Christians, who deny the divinity of Christ. The Arians were condemned by the Council of Nice, but their doctrine became for a time the reigning religion in the East. Carried into Africa under the Vandals, in the fifth century, and into Asia under the Goths. Servetus published his treatise against the Trinity in 1531 and hence arose the modern system of Arianism in